#### BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT. THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY—STATUS OF THE

CHARLESTON ELECTION CASE. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWALL

COLUMBIA, April 13. - In the Supreme Court to-day the case of C. T. Lowndes vs. the executors of Mitchell King was heard. Mesers. W. G. DeSaussure and McOrady for the motion, and the Hon. A. G. Magrath contra

The citation to the writ of error in the Charleston election case is dated the 20th instant, but it cannot be heard on that day, unless the court, laying aside all other business. grants such permission. The case has not yet been docketted, and not even the court knows what steps Mr. District-Attorney D. T. Corbin will take in the matter.

#### WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY REJECTED BY THE SENATE-NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMA-TIONS -ASPIRANTS FOR THE NEW JUDGESHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- IN THE SENATE today the Alabama claims treaty was rejected by a vote of fifty-tour to one.

The following nominations were made: Ackerman, District Attorney of Georgia; Lippard, Marshal of Western Texas; Packard, Marshal of Louisiana; Wm Howard, Minister to China, displacing J. Ross Browne; E. E. S. Parker (an Indian,) Commissioner of Indian Affairs; S. S. Fisher, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents; Thomas H. Nelson, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico; Charles N. Riotla, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica; and J. A. Skelton, of Louisiana, Consul to the City of Mexico. The following Assessors were nominated: Underwood, Second District of Louisiana; Ennemose, Third Louisiana; Hawkins, Seventh Tennessee; Langley, 1 hird Texas; Lacy, Fifth Virginia, and Morton, Third Alabama. The following were nominated as Collectors: Salter, Eighth Tennessee; Preston, First Mississippi, and Lylan, Ninth Texas. Collector of Customs: Spencer, St. Mary's, Georgia. Postmasters: Enos Hopkins, Nashville; Arnold, Albany, Georgia, and Dunn, Atlanta, Georgia. Among the confirmations were Motley for England, and Jay for Austria.

All the revenue detectives appointed prior to March the 10th will be discharged after April

Durant and Durrell, of Louisiana, Lawin, of Florida, Paschall, of Texas. Joshua Hill and Brown, of Georgia, and Underwood of Virginia, are among the applicants for the Supreme Judgeship under the new law.

The nominations to-day cover a column. Admiral Hoff reports from the Southwest Pass, April 6, that he was unable to obtain information regarding the reported Cuban expedition from New Orleans. Hoff returns at ouce to his station off Havans. Dr. Luke Blackburn is here.

Dr. Luke Blackburn is nere.

It is understood that the President will take no action regarding the elections in Mississippi, Virginia and Texas until the nominations are completed.

## EUROPE.

BANQUET TO CHARLES DICKENS.

LIVERPOOL. April 10 -Midnight.-A banquet to Charles Dickens was given this evening at St. George's Hall, in this city. About seven then became acquainted with Twitchell, Sr. a gentlemen sat down to the table, and there were also many spectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with flags and banners. The proceedings were characterized throughout with good feeling and eathusiasm. Sir Henry Houghton and Hepworth Dixon presided. After the usual toasts had been drunk, Lord Dufferin made a pleasant speech. He regretted that Mr. Dickens had not entered the field of politics. He would have been a power in the House of Commons, and a fellow peer of Macaulay. Lord Lytton, at length, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Charles Dickens, when Mr. Dickens arose, and, with much emotion, responded. He said he felt he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond, open-handed and munificently, to all appeals for aid to art and literature. Referring to the remarks of Lord Defferin, Mr. Dickens said that, after mature deliberation, he had decided to stand and fall by literature, and not to enter politics. Thus far he had not regretted his decision. Anthony Trollope also responded to a sentiment. He eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley, and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of Charles Dickens as Minister to Washington might be beneficial to both countries.

FRANCE. PARIS, April 10. -In the Senate to-day, the defensive measures proposed by the government were generally approved. Marshal Neil said it was the duly of the country in time of peace to secure its safety. The army might be placed on a peace footing, and if it were needed, could rapidly pass to a war footing. In the Corps Legislatif. M. De Lavallette made a long and peaceful speech, which he ended with the following words: "It is the policy of France to maintain a resolutely dignified

Madrid, April 11.—In the Cortes yesterday Gozaga made a speech, in which he urged u)on that body the adoption of a statute, to be incorporated in the new constitution, which shal materially modify the powers and functions of the ministry, as well as reduce that branchof the government numerically.

News as been received from the frontier that a bant of Carlists, six hundred strong, attacked the lowa of Geo de Urgel, in the Pyrenees, but were repulsed with heavy loss and fled to the mountains.

THE POPE'S JUBILEM. LONDON, April 4. The Pope's jubilee was

celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope said mass at St. Peter's, and the Te Deum was sung in the presence of the cardinals, foreign ambassadors, notabilities from all parts of Europe, and an immorse congregation. In the evening the city was illuminated.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Trenton and Mercer Counties, New Jersey, have been carried by the Democrats. Wilas A. Hudson, of I wa, who has been ap-

pointed by President Grant minister to Gaute-

mala, is a colored man. The nouths of the mines at Gold Hill, Nevada, have been opened. No signs of fire were discovered but the foul air prevented a ce-

The Indian Legislature have at last compromised by the postponement of the Fifsenth amenment, and have organized for

The Havana liario reports the insurgents at Laguons. Thewoods around Puerto Principe are on fire, and the insurgents are concentrating at Cing Villa

THE TWITCHELL TRAGEDY.

Result of the Inquest-Burial of the Suloide--- Mrs Twitchell makes a Statemont---She Asseverates her Innocence -The Circumstances Prior to the Murder Detailed--She Believes her own Husband Guilty of the Crime.

From the Philadelphia papers we gather the following interesting particulars in relation to Twitchell, who committed suicide in prison, and Eaton, who was hanged in that city on Thursday last. The coroner's jury in the case of Twitchell rendered a verdict of "death by poison supplied to the deceased by some person unknown." Twitchell's father testified to having no knowledge of the contemplated suicide. though his son had declared in advance of the trial that "he would rather tear his veins out with his teeth than be hanged." A druggist testifled that Twitchell asked him on Wednesday to furnish him with prussic acid, which the druggist declined to do. We make the following extracts:

FUNERAL OF TWITCHELL. The body of the suicide was buried on Saturday from the house of Mrs. Moore, a family connection, No. 1030 South Fourth-street, having been removed from the prison cell on Thursday, but. by an unaccountable mistake, they were conveyed to the late residence of Gerald Eaton, near the prison. When the case in which they were enclosed was there opened, an exciting scene transpared on ascertaining an exciting scene transpired on ascertaining that the blunder had been committed. The body of the suicide was very elaborately prepared for the final rites. It was clothed in a pure white strend, and encased in an elegant offin covered with black cloth and ornamented with absence of the strends of the str cofin coveped with black cloth and ornamented with alver mountings. Rich offerings of flowers had been made by his friends, and these were profusely strewed around and over the remains. Rev. Mr. Bringhurst officiated at the funeral, and the remains were interred according to the rites of the Protes ant Episcopal Church. The only persons present were the lather and brother of Twitchell, and a few of his near relatives. Mrs. Twitchell was not among the number. The most studied arrangements had been made to have the was not among the number. The most studied arrangements had been made to have the affair conducted with the strictest secrecy and privacy. But, in spite of this; the people in the neighborhood had learned of the contemplated funeral and an immense crowd ga hered about the house. Mrs. Moore states that the last visit paid to Twitchell by his wife was on the evening of Friday, two weeks ago. On this occasion the husband said to the wife: "Camilla, some light must be thrown upon this murder." Mrs. Moore said that Twitchell told her, "that his first impulse on the night of the murder was to alarm the neighbors when she told him of the deed, but his second impulse was to screen his wife."

HISTORY OF THE TWITCHELLS—STATEMENT OF

HISTORY OF THE TWITCHELLS-STATEMENT OF MRS. TWITCHELL.

The Philadelphia Transcript publishes the following interesting details of the history of the Twitchell family, not heretofore printed:

Mrs. Twitchell was born in Washington, her

nother being then known as Mrs. Werntz. Her

father was Revolver Spencer, a Methodist clergyman of some reputation. In 1844, the mother and daughter removed to Cincinnati, nother and daughter removed to Cincinnati, remained there four years, during which time Camilla was known as Miss Sawyer, her mother having a married sister of that name. This is probably the origin of the story that Mrs. Twitchell was the illegitimate daughter of a member of Congress from Ohio. In 1848, Mrs. Werntz and daughter came to Phitadelphia, and the former married Mr. Hill. Shortly after ward, Camilla married Richard Martin, a clock in a dry goods store. After living toclock in a dry goods store. After living to-ge her five years, Martin left his wife, alleging acts of impropriety on her part, but she took the initiative in subsequent proceedings for divorce, which culminated in a legal separa-tion in 1853. Camilla theor resumed the name then a widower with several children, including George S. Twitchell, an illegitimate son, who had been born in Brooklyn, his mother dying soon after his birth. Camilla was engaged as housekeeper, and removed with Twitchell, Sr., to New Jerrey. It is denied most positively by all parties that there was any improper intimacy between Mr. Twitchell and his housekeeper. On the contrary, Camilla's conduct is represented to have been blameless. She was a member of Dr. Lord's church, in Broad-street, near Chestnut, and in her character as housekeeper was paid regular wag 28, and for extra s rvices received extra pay. When George S. Twitchell reached manwages, and for extra a rvices received extra pay. When George S. Twitchell reached man pay. When George S. Twitchell reached man-hood he was accepted as the suitor of his fa-ther's housekeeper, and in 1864 was married. We have already said that Mrs. Twitchell was not yet ready to give to the public a for-mal statement; but while in prison awaiting trial, in conversation with prison officials, she made a partial explanation, which has never been published. When informed of her hus-band's conviction and the probabilities of her own fate, she remarked, "I know nothing of this murder. That atternoon George and I were out riding, and when we got back to the house mother was getting tea. As Sarah Compbell had gone out, I noticed that George was very much depressed in spirits. He never was much of a talker, but this night he was was much of a taleer, but this night he was quieter than usual. He scarcely spoke at all, at the table and after supper I said to mother there is something the matter with George. Suppose you go and talk with him while I clear away the things; and when I got through I went to my room, and George was then in the sitting room reading the paper and smoking a cigar. I went to bed, and I den't know how long I slept, when I was aroused by the cry of Sarah Campbell in the kitchen. This is the only statement she has ever made, whatever she may have communicated to her counsel.

The Transcript continues as follows: . Why Mrs. Twi chell ceased her visits to the prison, at the outset, it may be well to inform our readers that on the day of the inquest she appealed to her husband to tell what he knew of the murder, and that, if he was guilty, to act like a man and relieve her. This he refused to do. After her acquittal she did call at the prison, but instead of the greeting on her part heing war n and effectioned it was as the prison, but instead of the greeting on her part being war n and affectionate, it was as cool as would naturally be the case of one who looked upon her husband as the murderer of her mother. Immediately after her acquittal, Twitchell and his friends commenced paving the way to a statement from Mrs. Twitchell, which would take from him the charge and transfer it to his wite. So shrewd were the parties engaged, that one of them visited Daniel Dougherty, Esq., to ascertain from him whether a person once acquitted on the charge of murder could be tried a second time, although there be a confession of guilt. The response being that there could not be a second triat, the efforts were renewed with response being that there could not be a second trai, the efforts were renewed with redoubled vigor, until Mrs. Twitchell's friends heard of them and advised her to absent hereelf from prison. She always denied any complicity in the murder, and her tears of confession by him were based on the fact that she knew that he did not believe in the immortality of the soul, and that his professions of piety were designed merely to further his efforts in the game of life which he was playing. Others beside herself had every reason to feel assured that he would not hesitate to save his life, for there is every reason to believe that at least one human being, George S. Twitchell, Jr., confessed his crime and made himself sole actor in the tragedy. Throughout this effort Jr., confessed his crime and made himself sole actor in the tragedy. Throughout this effort to induce his wife to take upon herself an unjust accusation in order to save his life, Twitchell had frequent conversations with her friends, who, anxious as they were to assist him, could not overlook the damning proofs of his own guilt. They saw the inherent improbabilities of his contession; and they were anxious to have some parts of it explained to the satisfaction of the public. A day or two before his death his strong love of hie led him again to refer to it, and he remarked to his aunt, Mrs. Moore, "It is hard that I have to die for this thing." Mrs. Moors then inquired of the prisoner, "How can you account for the blood that was found on your shirt?" Twitchell rethat was found on you account for the blood that was found on your shirt?" Twitenell related to her the circumstances of the murder in keeping with his so-called confession. He told her how "he was aroused by his wife calling him; that he went down into the diringroom and was there told that she had quarelled with her mother and had quardered her. room and was there told that she man and her led with her mother and had mandered her.

My first impulse was to alarm the neighbors, but my second impulse was to save my wife." twitchell then stated to Mrs.

Moore the circumstances attending the Moore the circumstances the window. He

the body of the window and rested it on the sill, in which position it was held by Twitchell while his wife ran down stairs and out into the

while his wife ran down stairs and out into the yard, immediately under the window. When she reached this position Twitchell quietly lowered the body into the arms of his wife, by whom it was laid at length upon the pavement. In this way he accounted for the circumstance that the body was not found thrown together as it might have been if hurled violently from the window, but laid out in a straightened position. Twitchell concluded by saying that he supposed the blood came upon his clothing by his having bold of the murdered woman in the manner described Mrs. Moore inquired what

his having bold of the murdered woman in the manner described Mrs. Moore inquired what became of Camilla's clothing? How was it that it was not as bloody as yours? To this he responded that her clothing was carried off. In the face of all those confessions, Mrs. Twitchell has remained quiet. She realized that if she denied the story while her husband was alive, she would be accused of an attempt to insure his death. She was willing not to tell what she knew if that would be of any service to him. She was also willing to assist him vice to him. She was also willing to assist him to the extent of her means, but when he wish-ed her to go a step further and asset berself guilty of a crime she did not commit, she left

It is anticipated that in a few days Mrs. Twitchell will make a full statement in her own behalf.

#### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

-The ladies of Hungary have asked Parliament to authorize the Queen of Hungary (the Empress Elizabeth of Austria) to appoint twenty female members of the Hungarian House of Magnates.

-The Queen of Holland recently made an attempt at suicide. Domestic troubles are said to have driven her to the rash act. Her life was saved, however, and steps were taken to hush up the whole matter. -The Pope is said to entertain the intention

of conferring on the Prin to Imperial of France the title of Roman Patrice, which was once destined for the Emperor himself, and which was last borne by Charlemague. -As a proof of the remarkable decline of

system has undergone a severe ordeal from the criticisms of the press, and the public mind is being prepared for the discontinuance of the sale of commissions. A more thorough knowledge of the elements of drill and discipline is also perpetually being impressed.

tractive in person and manners. One of the London papers tells the story as current among the clubs, that six gentlemen mutually agreed

Supplementary Whiskey and Tobacco Tax bill to dine together, each asking the most unpopular man of his acquaintance to join the party, thus making twelve in all, and that when the company assembled there were but seven to sit down to dinner. Each bad selected Mr. Harcourt as his most unpopular acquaintance.

-Some rather curious statistics have been collected in reference to the composition of the British House of Commons. It is said to contain 838 university graduates, among whom are i51 of Oxford and 122 of Cambridge. There are 287 members who were educated at public schools. 131 at Eton. 68 at Harrow. 29 at Rugby, and the remainder in smaller number; at others. Of the nobility there are 8 Irish peers and 106 sons of peers. The barristers Dutch blood, and rising, with his first clenched number 120, the members of the army 98, and his square jaws set like those of a bulled by 15 bankers and 136 engaged in other kinds of business. There are 10 fathers who bave sons sitting with them in the House, 24

pies of that publication were found at the residences of two of the accused; there were also found a petticoat with eight large pockets, by the aid of which one of the females had recently brought from Brussels one hundred and thirty numbers of the prohibited work, and a waistooat, flannel vest and belt; containing in all twenty-three receptacles, in which one of the men had imported one hundred and seventy copies. The accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to six months, with the addition of fines.

-Recent proceedings of the North German Confederation force upon lookers-on the conviction, which is also universally prevalent in Germany, that the present state of things is merely provisional, and that it is designedly such. At the present moment, for all intents and purposes, the twenty-four millions who make up the mighty kingdom of Prussia are living a double political life, and are ruled by a double government. On the one side there is the Prussian Parliament, the Prussian Ministry and the Prussian bureauoracy; on the other side there is the National Parliament, the Federal Chancellor, and the Federal Chancellor's office. The individuals who compose these bodies are very much the same. Four-fifths of the National Purliament consist of Paussian representatives; and the Federal Chancellor and the Prussian Premier are one and the same person. To judge by present appearances, it is to the National Parliament that the centre of political gravity is rapidly shifting, and in the Federal Chancellor's office that the executive is beginning to centralize. Rapid strides are being made towards the creation of a tederal government, and the federal government once in existence, must be looked upon as the half-way house to the creation of the federal sovereign, i. e., to the assumption by the Crown of Prussia of a title, be it that of emperor or of king of the Germans, which, while investing it with sovereign prerogatives over the confederation in its own right (and not by mere procuration as at present,) will complete the national structure of the present edifice.

Power or Beauty.—We do not recall a more beautiful or poetical angolote, illustrating the effect of womanly grace and purity on the roughest natures, than the following related by Lord Shaftesbury, at a regred achool in Sueffield. Incide you Comes walking unharmed amid the rabile rout of satyrs is not more effective. His loodship said that young lades would be surprised to find with what respect they would be treated by the forlorn classes if they would go amongst them with a view to education. In one of the worst parts of London," he said, "there was an institution which he wisited." In one room he found about thirty-five men listening to the teschings of a daughter of a small shopkeeper in the neighborhood. She was one of the prettiest women he ever saw in his life. He noticed that there was present but the young woman with those rough men, and he said to the superintendent. Are you not afraid to leave my dear little fries dalone with all those men? He replied, Tam. Then why don', you go to her? You mistake my fear. I am not afraid of their doing her any harm. They love her so much that they would lick the ground on which she walks; and I am afraid so me person may step in, and, not being under authority, or knowing the manners of the place, may say something impertment to her, and if he did he would not leave the place alive."

It is, indeed, one of the most cheering facts, to such as work for the elevation of the human race, that womanly b auty, where united to maiden modesty, commands the humage of the Power of Beauty.—We do not recall a more

Moore the circumstances attending the throwing of the body from the window. He asserted that he grasped the body of the murdered woman by the head and shoulders, while his wife took hold of the feet. They then bors most degraded. race, that womanly beauty, where united to maiden modesty, commands the homage of the

THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS. EXCITING SCENES AMONG THE MODEL LEGIS-

LATORS.

Fierce Talk Between Butler, Logan and Schenck

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, describing the last hours of the Forty-first Congress on Saturday morning, eays:

The closing scenes in the House were both exciting and ludicrous. After midnight, when the galleries began to thin out, members threw aside the little restraint and reserve which the presence of persons in the galleries seems to impose. Their conduct was, if possible, less dignified, and their general bearing and dedignified, and their general bearing and de-meanor seemed to say, "Well, we are alone now, and we will do just as we please." By one o'clock, everybody had left except a few regroes who were asteep in the gallery just behind the clock and a man scattered here and there, ba-sides a tew reporters who seemed determined to see the thing out. It was noticeable about to see the thing out. It was nonceable about this time, that many members were absent from their seats. Sometimes it was difficult when the House was dividing to get a quorum. The explanation was to be found in the fact that up in the law library of the House Sam Ward, Butler's "Bismarck Jr.," of impeachment notoriety, had set out an elegant lunch, with plenty of champagne to wash it down, to which he invited all the members: without distinction of party. Just back of the lebby is the room of the Sergeant-at-arms, Colonef Ordway. Here, too, was a lunch, strictly temperance, though; only coffee to be had in the way of beverages. It was of a more public nature than Sam Ward's, for Ordway's invitation extended to all the members and employees of the House, even down to the little pages. With Ordway's attraction at one side of the hall, and that of Sam Ward at the other, Mr. Speaker Blaine was forced to order Mr. Speaker Blaine was forced to order "tellers" on every demand for a division of the House. About two o'clock the hall of the House resembled a bigs smoking room; nearly everybody had a c'gar in his mouth and was puffing away vigorously, as if legislative insouration and wisdom was to be

legislative inspiration and wisdom was to be gathered from the weed. Some members were sitting with their feet upon the desks; others walked nervously around the hall, casting Alexandre Dumas' popularity as a romancist, it is mentioned that the manuscript of his last novel was offered to six publishers, none of whom would give him more than a few thousand florins for it.

—For the last two years the English military system has undergone a severe ordeal from the the majority in ousting their political colleagues and chagrined at the passage of the Vurginia, Mississippi and Texas Reconstruction bill with the hated Morton amoudment to it, were in no humor to facilitate the passage of other measures in which they had little or no interest. Motions for a recess, followed by demands for -Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus," of the London Times, is said to be extremely unat-

Supplementary Whiskey and Tobacco Tax fill the members were generally in their seats; the respective lunches of Sam. Ward and Colonel Ordway had given out; members who had laid down early in the evening to take a nap woke up and resumed their cigars; everything assumed an sir of bushiess, and there was a manifest intention to do some work, though it was then close on to three o'close in the morning. Schenck proceeded to explain and advocate the committee's report, and manifestly anticipated but little opposition. He was suddenly set upon, however, by Generals Logan and Butler, who had not only denounced the committee's report but insinuated rather broadly that the row commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Conterence Committee and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee himself, were not above suspicion nor by any means as honest as they

have sons sitting with them in the House, 24 pairs of brothers, and 3 brothers of one family.

—Four men and two women have just been tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Paris, on a charge of introducing the Lanterne into France. Nearly seven bundred copies of that publication were found at the resided "Schenck, at the beginning of the content of the gentleman from Onio alludes to me, when he speaks of cowardice and talegories of that publication were found at the residence." his speech, had given notice that he did not want to be interrupted, but the defant tone of Logan's interrogatory brought Schenck to a sudden halt; and, after pausing a sufficient time to allow Logan to get his question in, he answered, "No, s.r. I do not." General Butler was smoking a cigar and hobnobbing with his former brethren on the Democratic side of the House when Bigchem who we in all. the House, when Bingham, who was in jolly humor, cried out, "Butler, he means you."
Rutler turned suddenly and walked at a rapid stride towards his own seat on the Republican side of the House. He reached it just in time to get in a question at Schenck, who was about to atart off again on the rampage. He was less direct than Logan, who went to the chairman of the Ways and Means in true soldierlike style. Instead of saving "Does the gentleman from Ohio refer to me when he speaks of cowardice and falsehood?" he merely said, in a good humored way, "Does the gentleman not know that the Pharisee once said: I thank God that I am not as other men?" Had Butler been as blunt in his inquiry as Logan, he would, it is said, have been told, "Thou art the man." As it was, Schenck retorted upon him more fiercely than ever, and added the word "hypocrisy" to the words "cowardice and falsehood." Butler made no response, but went away smoking his cigar as complacently as if nothing had happened, as if no neutt had been put upon him. This served to encourage Schenck, and he went on talking, as eyerybody knew, at Butler in the most cutting style.

At twenty-five minutes past three, when the members were literally worn out with the labors and exeitement of the day, the House took a recess until ten o'clock this morning. At that hour there was nothing like a quorum in the hall, and those who were present gave marked tokens of having been unore than once at Sam. Ward's lunch room. The whole crowd looked rather "hard," and evidently not in the best of humor, cried out, "Butler, he means you." Putler turned suddenly and walked at a rapid

vious night. Some, it was thought, showed signs of having been more than once at Sam. Ward's lunch room. The whole crowd looked rather "hard," and evidently not in the best of humor. Many of them had their curpet-bags on their desks, so as to be ready to leave on the noon train for their homes. It was an unfortunate time for office-seeking constituents to ask members to "sign" for them, and many a poor fellew of this class going up to his member, whom he had lett in good temper the day before, was fearfully snubbed with the reply, "I have been u all night and am in no humor to look after your case now." The majority were in as little humor for legislative business as they were for signing petions for office-seekers. Fortunately, all the important business had been transacted the might before. The galleries were as crowded as if at was the opening instead of the closing day of the se-sion. General Blinks' Cuban admires male and female, were in the diplomatic box, just where they sat last night, at tit seemed as if they had not stirred from finat spot through the long night. The brilliant black eyes of the ladies, who seemed more enthusiastic than the men in this busine-s, were fixed upon Banks, and every movement of his seemed of intest o hem. They were not kept long in suspense, for very soon after the House was called to order the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs gross and offered the long-popked-for chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs srose and offered the long-locked-for resolution relative to Cuba. Objection was made, of course, but Baika is an adept in parhamentary factice, and he roon had the rues suspended, and the regointon was passed by a vote of more than executive. This was the rote of more than two-thirds. This was th only business of importance transacted. The remainder of the time was spent in trui less

only business of importance traisacted. The remainder of the time was spent in frui less efforts to get in pot resolutions and to push through the numerous little jobs that always cone with the confusion and rush attending the close of a session. It was too late, however, when this began, and while a dozen gentiemen were yelling at once at the top of their voices, "Mr. Speaker is the Speaker's gavely came doyn, and the first session of the Fortyfitst Congress was at an end. There was an immediate rush for the train, and scores of members, lobbyness, office hunters and idle visiture crowded the cars bound north and west.

—Horace Greeley says that the darkest day in any mun's earthly carce is toat wherein he fances that there is some easier way at gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

Of medical care, or rather a general tendency to run to wild and absurd ackemes of dootor-ing. They alsim that "laying on of hands and the prayer of faith" will heal the sica, and yet no people within my knowledge are so given to "Tuomsonianism," "steam dectoring," "yarb medicine," and every other irregular mode of treating the sick. But a few days ago three young children died in the Seventeenth Ward, of excitet fewer. In neither case was a physician called; the bishop came, and "laid on hands, with the holy anonting," and an old woman treated two of them with a mild palliative such as is used for a sore throat.

If the patients live, after such treatment, if the patients live, after such treatment of the prayer of faith" will heal the sion, and the prayer of faith" will heal the sion, and the prayer of faith" will heal the sion, and the prayer of faith" will heal the sion, an

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION. Half Fare for the Delegates.

By the following correspondence, it will be seen that delegates to the approaching State Agricultural Convention will be passed over the South Carolina Railroad for half fare. We presume that the other railroads of the State will cheerfully make a similar concession :

CHARLESTON, April 9, 1869.

H. T. Peaks, Superintendent Transportation
South Carolina Railroad:

DEAR SIR--I am taking deep interest in the proposed agricultural convention, to convenin Columbia on the 28th instant, which falls on

Vednesday.
The call for this convention, as I comprehend the movement, is to suggest measures for promoting the welfare of all classes, by harmonious action, in trying to adopt the best systems of agriculture, in conjunction with Southern manufacturing and mechanical pur-suits, and to find out the most reliable plans of labor and laborers, as well as to point out to immigrants the many inducements which invite them to our genial climate and fertile soil and chean homes.

My object in addressing you is to know what fare the railroad will authorize me to say will be charged to delegates who are going (as a matter of duty to their poor State) to participate in the deliberations of the convention. I believe the action of the convention will be to advance the future prosperity of all our railroads.

Very truly yours,

WM. M. LAWYON,

President South Carolina Institute.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ) NOUTH CABOLINA RAILEOAD, CHAPLESTON, S. C. April 12 1869.

W. M. Law on Esq., President South Caro

tha Institute:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 9 h came duly to hand, and should have been answered sooner but that I have been absent from the

City for several days.

Our rule is, that if thirty or more persons pass over the road (paying full fare.) going as delegates to any assembly, to allow them to return free of charge, provided that each one shows to the conductor of train a certificate, signed by the presiding officer or secretary of the convention, proving him to be a member, and that, when going to the meeting, he passed over the read

As I presume that many more than the requisite number will pass over our road going to the agricultural convention, the members upon returning will have the benefit of above rule, if provided with necessary certificates.

Yours, respectfully, H. T. PEAKE, Superintendent. SOCIAL LIFE IN UTAH.

The Effects of Polygamy-Complicated Kinship-Frightful Death Rate.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows:

Another evil beginning to show itself is the mixing of kindred blood. The marriage of cousins is too common, and I am told that several cases have occurred were nucle and niece were married, but I know personally of no such Case.

There are several cases of a man marrying both mother and daughter, and the marriage

both mother and daughter, and the marriage of two or three sisters by one man is quite common. Robert Sharkey, a merchant of this city, married three sisters, one of whom was divorced from her first husband o marry him. They all lived in one house, and quite happily, it is said, for several years, when in some strange manner they all became convinced that polygamy was wrong. One of the sisters started East, but soon returned and endeavored to make some arrangement for him to put away the other two. There were difficulties in the way, and Sharkey's trouble was so great on the subject that his mind became disordered, and last August he committed suicade by shooing himself through the head. The widowed sisters still live together, and are determined opponents of polygamy. Two of Brigham Young's favorite wives, Clara Decker and Lucy Decker Seely, are sisters, the second having Decker Seely, are sisters, the second having been the widow of Dr. Issac Seely, of Nanco Illinois. The Mormon leaders advise a man to marry sisters whenever i, can be done, as they usually agree better than others. One family within my knowledge consists of two men and tour women, the men's first wives being sisters, and their second wives each a sister of the other man, all living m one house. Or to state it mathematically. A and B first marry sisters, then A marries B's sister and B A's sister. Here is no marriage of blood relations, and yet it looks like a terrible mixture somewhere. The question arises for lawyers; supwhere. The question arises for lawyers: suppose each of the women to have children, what akin are they respectively? And which of them could lawfully marry according to Leviticus and Chancellor Kent? If polygamy continues, these mixtures are nothing to what must take these mixtures are nothing to what must take place in the next generation, for without a chemical analysis no "Heraldry Harvey" could ever succeed in finding the consanguineous circulation, to say nothing of the collateral. "As it now is, it seems like half the children in the city are related in some way or another to the Kimballs, the Pratts, or the Youngs, and many of them to all three." Among my acquaittances is a middle-aged lady, living just over the Jordan River, who was the widney of an apostate who died in California, but is now the third wife of a Morman. The brother of her first hu-band, now living here, is also an her first hu-band, now living here, is also a apostate, and a personal friend of mine. The lady has a handsome daughter, now seventeen years old, the offspring of her first hust and and

lady has a handsome daughter, now seventeen years old, the offspring of her first nustand and the niece of my friend.

The lady is kind-hearted and hospitable, and, in company with my friend, I enjoy a visit at her house very much, as long as we can avoid the subject of Mormonism. Lately this lady's husband has proposed in form for her daughter to marry him, and I can see that it is the strongest trial the mother's faith has had, but such is her devotion to the dootrine that the has given her consent, "if Br ther Brigham says it is the will of the Lord." The daughter, however, assures her uncle that she "will die before she will marry him or any other Mormon." For the sake of peace she says nothing at home, but declares her intention to run away rather than submit. The mother, like many others, says she "would rather see her daughter in the coffin than married to a Gentile, for that would be her eternal ruin for both worlds." All, however, are not so zealous on this subject, and there is quite a number of Mormon women who think that a number of Mormon women who believe in it areas of it as "a great erose laid new them." Mormonism, &c. Those who believe in it speak of it as "a great cross, laid upon them in this world for their exaltation in the next,"

speak of it as "a great cross, laid upon them in this world for their exaltation in the next," &c.

This city already shows its bad effect on the offspring. The site is 4400 feet above the level of the sea, in a dry and brazing elimate, equally free from extremes of heat and cold, and consequently it should be one of the healthiest cities in the world. Exactly the reverse is the fact. The death rate, of all ages, is a little more than twice that of the State of Oregon, and greater than that of New York or New Orleans. When we come to children, the disparity is still more trightful. By actual statistics it is shown that the mortality among the children is greater in Salt Lake City than any other in America, except New Orleans, and the children is greater in Salt Lake City than any other in America, except New Orleans, and the cleath rate of Utah is only exceeded by that of Louisiana. The Mormons have greatly exaggerated the population of this place, which really contains a little less than 18,000 souls, and in this small number the sexton's report for October last, the healthiest month in the year, gives the interments at sixly, of which forty-four were children. Last year was unusually healthy, and yet the death rate exceeds that of any other State or Territory west of the Mississippi. The Mormons explain this by saying that their people are generally poor and exposed to hardships, but much of that poverry is directly traceable to their religion. Another sad fact is the general tendency to run to wild and absurd schemes of doctoring. They claim that "laying on a f hands and the prayer of faith" will heal the sica, and yet

children living, and nearly twenty dead.
Joseph Smith had half a dozen spiritual wives;
but two sons survived him—both of his legal

wife.

There are five men in this city who have, to-There are five men in this city who have, together, seventy wives; they have, all told, less than a hundred and fitty children.

A Mormon graveyard is the most melanchely sight on earth. One bishop here has seventeen children buried in one row, and the longest grave is not over four feet! If these men have but the common feelings of humanity, how fearfully are they punished for the crime of polygamy. Brigham's children are generally healthy, except that the girls mostly have weak eyes, and two of them are nearly blind; but they are well fed, housed and clothed. But such is the exception, and 1 could mention a dozen men whose houses are full of women. dozen men whose houses are full of women, but their children are in the grave.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS-A RADICAL PICTURE.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in the course of a description of a visit to the gallery of the House of Commons. gives this glimpse of the Confederate ex-

While I am standing in this group, eagerly watching the police sergeant, who will presently call the names of the privileged few, I

"Isn't this Mr. Davis?" I turn round, Davis?"

I turn round, and right behind me stands
Jefferson Davis. But zounds! what a change
in mortal man! I would scarcely have knownhim if my attention had not been called to him.

And can it be possible, I mused, that this
shrivelled-laced, thin-voiced, shrunken-limbed,
aloneh little all man, is the element and early slouch little old man is the eloquent and com-manding senator from Mississippi, the prompt, resolute and courtly Secretary of War that was really President whon Franklin Pierce was os-tensibly? Itell you the truth. A feeling of pity stole all over me. I was touched, and there is no knowing what my impulse of tender magnanimity to our fallen foe would have driven me to do and say if it had not met in the impulse of the man who put the question I have quoted that obsequious sycophancy towards the slaveholders' rebellion which, for these ten years past, has been the pre-emi-nent characteristic of anti-slavery England, Mr. Davis quietly replied, "That is my name, sir." "What, Jefferson Davis?"

"What, Jefferson Davis?"

"Yes, sir. May I ask your name, sir?"

"Harris; but I un nonody; I am simply an Englishman who deeply sympathizes with you; I have often wanted to see you; I have your picture hanging up in my house, and prize it very highly."

This was said in an exiteted forwant way.

picture hanging up in my house, and prize it very highly."

This was said in an agitated, fervent way, while hands were shaken, and then Mr. Harris, who was a gray-haired, well-to-do-looking gentleman, put his mouth close to Mr. Davis' car and whispered what I did not hear, but what I could not but imagine was, "England was with you; and if you could have held out another year we would have joined France in recognizing your government." Mr. Davis smiled teebly, and, I thought, sadly. His name was called, and in he went. I tollowed immediately, and saw him met by one of the House attaches, the gentleman in black short breeches and shad-belly coat, with a silk sunflower on its back, who absolutely bent double (I am not exaggerating) at the approach of Mr. D., and went dancing and flushed and smiling before him, whispering to everybody, "This is Mr. Jefferson Davis," and gallanted him to a sort of pew there for specially-favored strangers on pew there for specially-favored strangers on the floor of the House, deep in a recess, and where Mr. Davis sat down with Archbishop Manning and Dean Stanley.

## Married.

TORLAY-LEFBY.—On the evening of the 7th of April 1849, by the Rev. W. HARRSON WILLIAMS, J. E TORLAY to MARTHA A. LEBBY, dauguter of the late B. E. GITERIGER al of this city. No cards. \*

## Funeral Motices.

arThe Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD O'BRIEN are of their daughter, MARY ALMIRA, at Nine o'clock THIS MORNING, at their residence, No. 129 Queen

# Special Motices.

ATA CARD FROM MR. GEORGE H. GRUthat I announce to my friends and patrons that circumstances beyond my control compelled me to dis continue my business at the old stand of N. M. Pon-TER & Co., No. 236 King-street. In making this announcement I beg to tender my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, and trust that in my new position they will extend the same licerality. My limited capital, together with losses of the past three years, impaired my credit to such an extent that it was difficult to keep up a supply of goods without paying exorpitant prices, and I was fast losing my health, business and friends. In this extremity I appealed to Mesars WM. S. CORWIN & CO., and the liberality which so characterizes that firm was at once extended to me, and I am now enabled to offer better inducements. Their extensive capital and experience permits them to offer a finer class of goods at about the prices I had to pay, pardoularly in Teas, Champagnes, Clarets, Brandies, &c. The comoined effor's of myself and former partner, Mr. JAMES S. MARTIN, will be to please you, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage; and we pledge ourselves so give our personal and prompt attention to such. Again thanking you for past tayors and indulgencies, I remain your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GRUBER, Care of WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 27; Ring-street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain, April 14 wfm6 And opposite Basel-street.

AT THE AUTING MAYOR AND ASSISTANT THEASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AIDING TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE CITY TREASURY IN VIOLATION OF LAW. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

The Act of the Legislature of December 13, 1850, in reference to the Municipal Government of Charleston, provides as follows:

"SEC. 2 The Mayor, and not less than twelve Aldermen, shall be a quorum for the imposition of taxes and the appropriation of money."

I commend the above to Mr. G. W. CLARK, Acting Mayor, and Mr. J. D. GEDDINGS, Acting Alderman, as they seek to excuse their lawless efforts to keep the Republican Mayor and Aldermen elecout of office, by affecting a sensitive "regard for law." These gentlemen have recently aided in making appropriations out of the City Treasury with a Board consisting, all told, of the Mayor and only ELEVEN Aldermen. Mr. CLARK is the well known Democratic aspirant for the Customhouse, and Mr. GEDDINGS is the Democratic candidate—slightly disguised—for re-appointment as Assistant Treas urer of the United States; and they have doubtles been so busy in getting up memo tals in their be half, signed by violent Democrats and bogus Republicans, that this law has escaped their attention. Ot arleston, April 7, 1869. A TAXPAYER.

AGTA CARD.-I HAVE NO INTEREST OR onnection with the house known under the style and name of COURTENAY, No. 9 Broad--treet. can be found for the present at DESNY & PERBY'S, opposite Charleston Hotel, Meeting-street. HIRAM HARBIS. wfm6 April 7

AF FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS. JOHN CAMPAEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of Kest Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store i large and commodious, and having secured a fall stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furpich their customers with Grains at the lowest mar ket rates. 8. cow24 September 24

MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Presenture Decay, and all the effects of you hful in on, will, for the sake of suffering numanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple romedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertis-er's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect onfidence. JOHN B. OGDWN. No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

#### Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST-CLASS BRITISH BARK DAVID MONUTT, M. P. McELHINNRY Master, will load for the above port, and being of small capacity will meet with dis-For Freight engagements apply to
April 9 fmwJ ROST. MURE & CO.

April 9

FOR BUSTON.

THE SUBCONER ANNA E. GLOVER, having balf of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch for the above port. For Freight engagements apply to T. TUPPER & SONS, Brown's Wharf.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BUSION.

REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY. THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVER.
MAN, Captain W. H. SMYDER, will
leave North Atlanuc Wharf, on
THURSDAY, 15th instant, 4t 11 o'clock

M. For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & tHEO. GETTY,
April 12 North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE STRAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain C. Ryder will leave Vandemorat's Wharf op Thursday,
April 15, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M.
April 9 RAVENRL 2010, avecus,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20. THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STFAMSHIPS of this Line will leave adger's South Wharf, during the month of April, as follows; JAMES ADGER—IUESDAY, April 10 at 4 0 look P M CHAMPION—SATURDAY, April 10 at 4 0 look P M CHARLESTON—IUESDAY, April 17, at 10 0 look A M JAMES ADGER—IUESDAY, April 20, at 10 0 look A M JAMES ADGER—IUESDAY, April 24, at 4 0 look P M CHAMPION—SATURDAY, April 24, at 4 0 look P M CHARLESTON—IUESDAY, April 27, at 7 0 clock A M B Insurance can be obtained by these steamers at ½ per cent.

al % per cent.

As an extra Charge of \$5 will be made to possengers purchasing Tickets on board after salling.

As These STEAMSHIPS have handsome and roomy accommodations for passengers, and their tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to James ADGE: & CO.

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)

April 5

FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship C A M I L L A, Henny
PEACE Commander, is now ready
to sail on or about 10th of April.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Royce's Wharf.
So Risks taken by this vessel at five-crehths
(%) per cent.
March 25

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OUMPYR

THROUGH LAND TO
CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
SIEAMERS OF IAS ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal street New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fall
on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for south Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Midzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month coancets with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.
Steamship J. PAN leaves San Francisco for China
and Japan May 4, 1869.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go
direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage tree to each adult.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE STEAMER MARION, OAPTHE STEAMER MARION, O

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
INLAND ROUIE—ONLY TWO AND A HALF
HOURS AT SEA.
THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.
OHARLESION AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET
LINE.

THE STRAMES PILOT BOY, CAPTAIN FERN PECE. W: 123104 Accommodation Wharfevery MonDay and TRUBSDAY MORN.
INGS, at 8 o'clock, touching as Brador only;
returning will leave savanuab Tursday and Friday,
at 9 o'clock A. M., making the trip in e even hours.
The Steamer Fannie, captain Adam will leave Charleston every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock touching at Ediato, Chisolm's Land'n r, Beaufort and Hilton Head; returning, leav- Savannah every FEURE DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., wuching at the above land

will touch at Bluffton on the second WEDNESDAY in every month, going and re urning.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN FERGUSON, April 6

April 6

FUR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVIILE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMED DIOTATOB. Captain WM. T. MONELTX, will sail from Charleston every Tussicay Evening,
at Eight o'clock, for the above points.
The dirst-class Steamer OITY POINT, Captain Gro.
E. McMillam will sail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida
Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Octawaha

Pensacois and New Orleans.

Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Octowaha
and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durhams.

All freight physics on the wharf.

Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris

Ind expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. Alken & CO., agents,
South Atlantic Whart
N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Stateroom

# Ercursions.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE MARROR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yackt ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharf daily at Ten a. m. and Three P. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18

Captain on board.

HEARD, YOUNG & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 247 Washington-street, NEW YORK. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

EARLY VEGRGABLES, FRUITS, POTATOE . &c. REFERENCES. -Governor Z. B. Vance, Charlette; W. D. Reyno de & Bro , Norfolk; E. G. Ghio, Super-intendent S. & B Railroad; Portsmon b: Col nel S. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmi gton; E.

Thurber & Co., Langbra : & E.bert, New York;

Serand O'Neill, Charleston; Alexander & Russell, Smos Savannah. ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-WILLIAM VAN WYOK.

(LATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

No. 29 Wall-street, New York.

BOOM No 12.